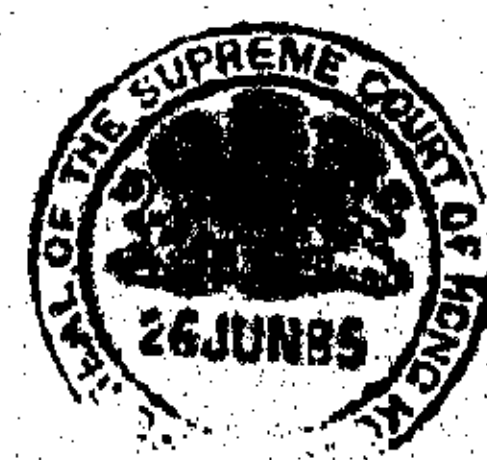


The China Mail.



Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLII. No. 6885.

號四廿月六年五十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1885.

日二十月五年酉乙

Price, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, E.C. 4. GORDON & GORRIE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. BATES & SAMUEL, Drapers, Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—JAMES PRINCE & CO., 35, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WING, 21, Park Row.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BATES & BLISS, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZEL & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—MACAO, MONTE F. A. DA CRUZ, Sinaloa, QUEIROZ & CO., 40, 41, 42, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., 40, 41, 42, HENRI & CO., 37, Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

- 1.—The business of the Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—Sums less than \$1. or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings Bank Business forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

REGISTERED OFFICE,
40, THE ARCADE, STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—
In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$7,500,000
Reserve Fund, \$4,400,000
Reserve for Equalization, \$400,000
OF DIVIDENDS, \$400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSON.
Deputy Chairman—A. Molyneux, Esq.
O. D. BOUTWELL, Esq.
H. L. DALEY, Esq.
H. W. KESWICK, Esq.
J. P. McEWEN, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
R. E. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai, EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.
London Bankers, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Continental places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

CHEE WO LING KEE

HAS always on hand STEAM LAUNCHES FOR HIRE. Charges as follows:—
Wing-Shing, Wing-Chang, and Wing-Tye.
For first hour, \$3.
" second " " " 2.
" every subsequent hour, \$1.
Wing-Fuk, Wing-Lay, and Wing-Lee.
For first hour, \$3.
" second of subsequent hour, \$2.
Rates for towing Vessels and Cargo-boats, or use of Launches for Excursions to Macao, Canton, or other places may be arranged at No. 29, Wing Wo Street, Hongkong, June 14, 1885.

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN DAVEY is authorized to SIGN the Name of our Firm per Procuration.

A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, June 19, 1885. 1040

Intimations.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 8.
RE-LIGHTING SQUARE ISLAND AND TIGER ISLAND LIGHTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LIGHTS on SQUARE ISLAND and TIGER ISLAND will be RE-LIGHTED from this date.

A. KLIENE,
Harbour Master.

Approved: H. KOPFCH,
Commissioner.
Custom House,
Ningpo, 16th June, 1885. 1056

NOTICE.

MR. J. KENNEDY, having just Received a Choice Lot of CATTLE from Koss, is now prepared to receive Orders for the same, to be SUPPLIED on and after SATURDAY, the 27th Instant, at the HORSE REPOSITORY, Garden Road.

Prices:—
Beef, from 10 to 14 cents per lb.
Prime Mutton, " 14 " 16 " "
Hongkong, June 23, 1885. 1059

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATES of 10 SHARES numbered 5270/5279 and 5670/5679 in this Company, standing in the Register in the name of Captain C. HENNINGMAN, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given, that a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said 10 SHARES will be ISSUED a Forfeiture hence to Mr. N. A. SIEBS as Trustee of the Estate of the late Captain C. HENNINGMAN, and that the Original Certificates, unless and until further Notice, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

Dated the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1885.
By Order of the Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company are pleased to inform the Public of Hongkong that from the 1st of JULY NEXT, and until further Notice, the Charge per 1,000 Cubic feet will be \$3.00, instead of \$3.50 as heretofore.

Consumers of over 10,000 Cubic feet per Month with receive a Bonus of 10% off the Gas registered by Meter.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th Instant until the 2nd Proximo, both days inclusive.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN,
Manager.

GRIFFITH'S NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG.

NOW READY,
1, DUDDELL STREET.

GRIFFITH & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF TILES.

LONDON BAKED WATERS,
1, DUDDELL STREET.

Continue to Supply:
SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERBREAD, RASPBERRYADE, &c., &c., &c.
At the same Moderate Charges.

Hongkong, June 9, 1885. 957

THE HONGKONG HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING SALOON is attached to this Establishment, and LADIES are respectfully INVITED to give it a TRIAL. Every satisfaction is guaranteed.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 766

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist.

(FORMERLY ARTICLED APPRENTICE AND LATERLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROBERTS.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROBERTS,

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Perfect adjustment of ARTIFICIAL TEETH by Atmospheric Suction without pain or inconvenience. Discount to missionaries and families.

Sole Address
2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

INVITE the attention of their Customers to the following NEW GOODS, which they are now showing in their FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Madras Muslin Curtains with border and dado, beautifully coloured, in art and designs.
Nottingham and Applique Lace Curtains, 3 to 5 yards long, in new designs.
A large assortment of Lace Counterpanes and Antimacassars.
Novelties in Antimacassars, in Chenille, Tinsel and Embroidered Silk.
A splendid assortment of Tapestry and Plush Table Covers.
Tapestry, Tinsel and Embroidered Plush 5 o'clock Tea Table Covers.
Novelties in Coloured Linen Table Covers, Tiffin and Sideboard Cloths, Novelties in Fancy Coloured and White Doilies, 'Empress' and 'Mitschling' Toilet Quills, entirely new makes, with beautifully coloured centres and borders.
Fancy Coloured and White Toilet Covers.
A splendid stock of Damask Table Linen and Napkins.
Every description of Household Linen and Drapery.
Silk Furniture Cushions and Roman Satins, in art shades.
Utrecht Velvets in all shades.
Fancy Treillis Fringes.
Chenille Art Fringes.
Tassel and Ball Fringes.
Crettonne and Daisy Fringes.
Tinsel and Plush Edgings.

Estimates for Covering Furniture and Furnishing throughout.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Antique Furniture: Laces, in different widths.
Cords and Tassels for Cushions and Fancy work in all colorings.
Gobelin Tapestry, & Crepe Crettonnes, in new designs.
Reversible Bordered Crettonnes in new designs.
A large assortment of Crettonnes at 25 cents per yard.
Colored Cambrics and Glassed Chintzes.
Kensington Carpets, seamless, bordered, fringed, and reversible.—These Carpets are woven in one piece without seam, may be used on either side, are inexpensive and suitable for summer use, can be had in many sizes.
Persian and Indian Carpets and Rugs.
Solid Comfort Swing Chairs, Solace Reclining Chairs.
Gaiety Hammock Chairs, Folding Tennis Chairs and Camp Stools.
Children's American Chairs, forming Table-Chair, Low-Chair, Carriage, and Rocker; a most suitable present for a child.
Woven-wire folding Cots, a delightfully Cool Bed for Summer.
Corner and Square Whittoria, Black and Gold 'Gipsy' Tables, \$2.00 each, a splendid assortment of Mirror and Plush brackets.
Brass and Iron Bedsteads & Children's Cots, in all Sizes.
Woven-wire & 'Excelsior' Spring Mattresses in all sizes.

Hongkong, May 29, 1885.

ROBERT LANG & Co., Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters, QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

INDIA GAUZE and BALBRIGGAN SINGLES.
COTTON, MERINO and LISLE THREAD & HOSE.
SUMMER SCARVES, TIES and ARGOSY BRACES.
SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAI HATS, STRAW HATS.
CHRISTY'S and BALWOOD'S Black and DRAB FELT HATS.
TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS, all Sizes.
BATHING DRESSES and DRAWERS.
LAMB'S WOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

A Special Lot of GENTLEMEN'S POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, \$2.00 per Dozen.
Hongkong, May 22, 1885. 830

W. POWELL & Co.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.
A LARGE SHIPMENT—SPECIALLY SELECTED OF SARATOGA TRAVELLING TRUNKS. SPECIALITIES: in HAND TRAVELLING BAGS.

W. POWELL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Hongkong, June 19, 1885. 1081

Intimations.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. SILVER LOAN OF 1884.—B.

THE INTEREST due 30th June current, on the above LOAN, will be Paid at the OFFICES of the CORPORATION on and after that date.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Agents for the Loan,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 22, 1885. 1048

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co., Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
VOYAGERS' CELEBRATED BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.
RECHERCH'S LUNAR AND OTHER COMPASSES.
ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.
English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Christie & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY, in great variety.
DIAMOND JEWELLERY.
A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

THE TEST OF TIME

Has been applied to AYER'S PILLS, and they have borne it well. For more than forty years they have had a world-wide popularity, and they are now being sold in every part of the world.

Ayer's PILLS do not induce constipation, nor have they a weakening effect, common to other laxatives, but thoroughly and mildly cleanse the bowels, and stimulate and strengthen all the digestive and assimilatory organs.

Ayer's Pills

Cure Indigestion and Constipation, and prevent many serious and often fatal diseases caused by these ailments.

For Cough, Liver, and Kidney diseases—griping, or any other kind of disorder, arising from impure blood, Biliousness, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Pains in the stomach, side, and back, Dropsical swellings, etc.—there is no safer or more powerful remedy than AYER'S PILLS. They are of great service in the cure of Piles.

As a household remedy, they have no equal. Many a big doctor's bill has been saved by a timely dose of AYER'S PILLS.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Agents for HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.
A. S. WATSON & Co.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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Hongkong, May 29, 1885.

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CHRISTY'S and BALWOOD'S Black and DRAB FELT HATS.
TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS, all Sizes.
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For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Agents for the Loan,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 22, 1885. 1048

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NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
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For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

INVITE the attention of their Customers to the following NEW GOODS, which they are now showing in their FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Intimations.

FOURTH DRAWING.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with the Conditions under which the DEBENTURES of the above Company were issued, the following Numbers of Debentures to be Paid off in Hongkong on the 30th day of June, 1885, when the Interest thereon will come to be payable, were this day DRAWN at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, General Agents of the Company, in the presence of the Undersigned Notary.

THE NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES DRAWN, ARE:—

1	142	253	424
9	143	257	426
11	144	273	445
15	155	278	450
17	159	281	451
22	168	285	453
24	169	286	456
25	170	298	492
39	181	302	493
42	186	304	499
47	187	305	475
54	188	310	482
57	194	311	491
62	195	319	495
64	197	323	502
65	199	324	506
74	202	339	509
76	204	346	513
83	207	347	516
87	211	351	521
91	213	355	525
96	218	357	534
102	220	358	539
106	227	363	550
111	228	378	562
114	231	379	566
117	235	390	561
120	236	391	562
121	238	393	568
123	249	398	570
127	244	408	572
135	255	411	577
137	256	414	585
138	257	417	586
139	259	420	598

The above DEBENTURES will be Paid at the Office of the Undersigned General Agents on and after the 30th June, 1885.

For the CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Countersigned,
VICTOR H. DEACON,
Notary Public,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1885. 988

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

GENTLEMEN desirous of forwarding ARTICLES to the EXHIBITION whether for Sale or otherwise, are requested to Communicate with the HONORARY SECRETARY.

H. E. WOODHOUSE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, June 8, 1885. 950

JUST RECEIVED.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, April 11, 1885. 616

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

COURSE, DISTANCE, AND AVERAGE SPEED TABLES, FROM LONDON, via THE SUEZ CANAL, TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c

SALE.

MADEWELL, FRICKEL & Co.

Have moved into their new premises.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

AND ARE SELLING

STORES and other RETAIL ARTICLES

at the lowest possible prices

FOR CASH.

and giving the benefit of the Co-operative

Store system to the Public without the

necessity of Membership. Detailed Prices

will be furnished on application.

—

CRONSE & BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN'S STORES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS, LIMITED.

OILMAN'S STORES.

J. T. MORTON'S

OILMAN'S STORES.

MACDONALD BROTHERS

Lowestoft

OILMAN'S STORES.

AMERICAN

OILMAN'S STORES.

WINES, &c.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

1885 GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SACONTE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACONTE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

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To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

THE MASCOITE OPERA

COMPANY.

PATRON:

H. E. S. GEORGE FERGUSON

BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

T O M O R R O W,

THURSDAY, June 26th.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO

MISS EVA DAVENPORT.

When (by Request) will be produced the

Success of the Season.

'LA MASCOITE'

'LA MASCOITE'

'LA MASCOITE'

'LA MASCOITE'

'LA MASCOITE'

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To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co's Steamship

Admiral, will be

despatched as above on

FRIDAY MORNING, the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 24, 1885. 1060

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co's Steamship

Commandant GUYARD,

will be despatched for

SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from

Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 24, 1885. 1063

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co's Steamship

Commandant BENOIS,

will be despatched for

YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of

the Mail Steamer from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 24, 1885. 1060

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 26th June, 1885, at 2 p.m., at his Sales

Rooms, Queen's Road,

J A P A N E S E W A R E,

comprising:

KANGA, IMAR, KIRO and SATSUMA

VASES, JARS, BOWLS, PLATES, INCENSE

BURNERS, TEA and COFFEE SETS, ENAMELED

WARE, GOLD and SILVER INLAID BOXES,

PORCELAIN, BRONZES, SCULPTURE, ETC.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 24, 1885. 1067

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 27th June, 1885, at 2 p.m., at their Store

Rooms, No. 17, Queen's Road Central,—

THE BALANCE OF THE

STOCK IN TRADE, &c.,

comprising:

WARDROBE with PLATE GLASS DOORS,

MARBLE TOP TABLES and WARDROBES,

BRASS with GLASS, CHRYSLER GLASS,

CRATES, SOFAS, GLASS, CROCKERY,

PLATED WARE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

till the House is prorogued early in August. What will be done now is not difficult to say, and the telegrams, unfortunately, are tantalisingly meagre.

OUR Foochow correspondent writes:—We have just got over the Dragon boat festival, which was celebrated with the usual discordant music. The sightseers on the bridge had an additional show provided by a paternal government in the shape of a pole. It is said that eight of his fellow soldiers, being caught rehearsing in a robbery, were confined in the Magistrate's yamen. He and a friend were allowed to visit them, when, with the aid of tools hidden in their long sleeves, they cut their friends' bonds. One unlucky rescuer was caught and decapitated on the spot. Two of the escaped prisoners were captured at Sharp Peak, and were to be executed yesterday.

ANOTHER instance of the indifference to their duties exhibited by the local magistracies occurred yesterday afternoon. About 1 o'clock Messrs M. S. Cohen and J. M. Gaudes were admitted by Mr. Macleau to bail in \$600 each personal security, and two sureties in \$200 each for each defendant. Messrs E. Cassimberry and F. D. Gaudes afterwards offered themselves as the necessary sureties, but upon going to the Magistrate between 2 and 3 p.m. to have the bonds signed, no magistrate was to be found to sign the documents and defendants' sureties, and legal adviser, had eventually to adjourn to the house of Mr. D. Rutledge, to obtain the necessary signature of the bonds, by that gentleman, in his capacity of a Justice of the Peace.

THE Indian, Amur Khan, who shot Mr. I. P. Madar, last Saturday evening, has succeeded up to the present in eluding capture, in spite of a vigilant watch being kept for him. Search parties have been sent out by the police in all parts of the island, but although several reports of the dangerous fugitive having been seen have been received, nothing definite appears to have been ascertained as to his movements. It was reported yesterday that he was at Kowloon City, but a search made there by two police inspectors, at different times, led to no result. He was also said to have been seen at the Maloum Cemetery, but upon instituting a search there, nothing was to be seen of him. It has been suggested by some that the would-be assassin had left the Colony on Monday by the S. S. *King Arthur*, which left for that evening for Singapore and Bombay, but we understand that the vessel was thoroughly searched before her departure.

It is to be hoped the efforts made to capture the fugitive from justice will soon be crowned with success. We hear that Mr. Madar is still in a very weak condition and that it has not been thought advisable at present to perform any operation for the extraction of the bullet.

THE latest society plaything is that possessed by Mrs. Van Rosseker Cruger, one of the leaders of the fashionable society circles of New York. Her pet is nothing more nor less than a tiny mud-turtle, christened 'Nietzsche,' and dressed every day in little silk frocks and lace collars, generally of pink hue, and its mistress declares this rather trying color suits its complexion the best. The proper thing to do now-a-days if one wishes to ingratiate one's self in Mrs. Cruger's good graces, is to leave a card always for Nietzsche as well as her mistress. Mrs. Cruger has, in her home, an extensive society by appearing at the opera with her newly-adopted plaything, and Nietzsche actually attended the Patti-ranch ball, and is expected generally to go out next season at Newport.

PROVERB who are wondering where to go during the hot weather, say the *Courier* of the 9th instant, will read with interest the following extract from a letter from a naval officer now at Okanaloa:—'The weather here is simply perfect. With the exception of two days, nothing could be more delightful than the past three weeks; bright sunshine, yet not hot enough to be oppressive, and pure invigorating air, every breath of which seems to give new life. The climate of this wretched country is its one redeeming feature; and should civilisation ever overcome the best of ignorance of its people, no place in the East would offer a more desirable resort to persons seeking health. But this will not be brought about for many years, if ever.'

EMIGRATION to Hawaii, says the *Japan Mail*, still possesses all the charms which lucrative employment offers to people in straitened circumstances. The *Yamashiro Maru* takes nearly a thousand emigrants, for whose services a paying market is already secured. This will bring the number of Japanese in Hawaii to two thousand. No doubt, just at the present time, so much distress exists in the provinces, the advantages of such a resource are exceptional, but from a general point of view, we cannot regard with solicitation the abstraction of so many valuable units of Japan's population. The wage received by an able-bodied Japanese labourer on a sugar plantation in Hawaii is fifteen dollars a month, and the cost of food is said to be about five, so that a substantial margin remains. This calculation was verified, we learn, by the first batch of immigrants, who, when they had been only a month in the island, were able to repay the advance of nine dollars which they had received before sailing. It remains to be seen how the Japanese will be able to adapt themselves to the habits of continuous labour which are required in Hawaii, and indeed everywhere except in their own country. The hours of work are not long—only ten, with three intervals aggregating one hour. But it is not the custom with labourers in Japan to make any sustained effort. In some provinces the farmers remain at work as much as fourteen hours daily, at certain seasons; but, on the other hand, their intervals of rest are tolerably frequent. In this respect Hawaii will prove a valuable school, for there is no sense in which the Japanese would be more benefited by acquiring than a due appreciation of the value of time.

Says the *Japan Mail*:—Scarcely any miracle in the Old Testament has been more heartily ridiculed by scientists than the pretended obedience of the sun and moon to Joshua's order. Great pains have been taken to show that such an event would have produced stupendous consequences and left traces discernible by astronomers even to-day. But orthodox folks are not shaken by these demonstrations. If they can reconcile themselves to the fact that Joshua's order brought about the cessation of the motions of the heavenly bodies, an easy step takes them to the more position that a power capable of arresting the motion of the earth on its axis could provide against the results of such a proceeding or effect its purpose. But it is a little startling to find that Joshua had not a monopoly of this miracle. The Taoist author Hsiao-tzu describes how a Prince of the Lu country, fighting with a general of the land of Han, waved his sabre by way of signal to the sun, whereupon the luminary moved back forty degrees. Even the marvel at the passage of the Jordan finds a parallel in the story of Wu Wang, who shook a yak-tail over the troubled waters of the Ming-tan ford in the Yellow River, and speedily produced a calm. Of course the contention will be that these tales are only reflections of the Old Testament miracles, but the Taoist authority broods contempt, and it will be a blow to the strength of Western veneration to learn that vulgar Taoists practiced the marvels on which the prophets of old based their title to authority.

Dr. W. A. Henderson, in his last report on the health of Chefoo, published in the Chinese Customs Medical Reports, makes the following note in regard to the treatment of sea-sickness:—

In the autumn of 1882 I had under treatment a case of epilepsy. As the depression occasioned by the attacks of poisoning was considerable, I resorted to Brown-Sequard's method of the three bromides, to the great relief of the patient. Shortly afterwards I had a patient returning to Europe who had suffered continuously on the previous voyage, and to prevent the recurrence of the morbid condition I determined to try the three bromides. The potassium salt, given alone, was contra-indicated in sea-sickness, owing to its depressing effect; and the sodium salt I was inclined to think would not be sufficient. The individual made the voyage in perfect comfort. Since then I have had other two cases of ladies who have suffered without intermission on previous long voyages, and who, under the influence of the drugs, have not merely not suffered, but have been enabled to enjoy the voyage to England. It is hardly necessary to add that the influence of the drugs must be established some time before going on board. The maximum dose of the mixture is a gramme of each of the potassium and sodium salts, and half a gramme of the ammonium, at bed-time, and one-eighth of this quantity after each meal. I have generally administered the drugs in glycerine and water, but lately it has been suggested that the briny taste can be best concealed by the syrup of gooseberries.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR BOWEN FOR JAPAN.

His Excellency Sir George Bowen left here shortly after 3 p.m. by the O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Arabic*. His Excellency, accompanied by Major General Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, and his *auo-de-camp*, Captain Lewis, arrived at Murray Wharf at about 3 o'clock, where a number of the heads of departments, members of the Legislative Council &c., had assembled to bid the Governor farewell. Amongst these present were His Hon. E. J. Aikroyd, Puisne Judge, the Hon. F. Stewart, L.L.D., Acting Colonial Secretary, the Hon. A. Lister, the Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. Thos. Jackson, Hon. F. D. Sassoon, Hon. Wong Shing, the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General, Mr. W. M. Deane, Captain Superintendent of Police, Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, Mr. J. H. Stewart, L.L.D., Acting Registrar General, Mr. E. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate, Capt. Dempster, Adjutant of the Police Force, Colonel Mosby, Consul for the United States, Mr. Dejanin, Consul for France, Mr. A. G. Romano, Consul for Portugal and Brazil, Chevalier D. Musso, Consul for Italy, Mr. S. Mochida, Acting Consul for Japan, &c., &c.

After taking leave of his friends His Excellency left the wharf in the steam-launch to go on board the *Arabic*, accompanied by General Cameron and his family, Captain Lewis, and a few others.

We trust the trip may restore His Excellency once more to his full health and strength.

At four o'clock H. E. Major-General Cameron, Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M.'s Forces in China and the Straits Settlements, was sworn in at the Council Chambers as the 'Officer Administering the Government' by His Honour E. J. Aikroyd, the Acting Chief Justice. The members of Council present were:—Hon. F. Stewart, Acting Colonial Secretary; Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General; Hon. A. Lister, Colonial Treasurer; Hon. J. M. Price, Surveyor General; Hon. T. Jackson and Hon. Wong Shing. The Hon. P. Ryrie and Hon. F. D. Sassoon came into the Council just as the ceremony was finished. Besides those mentioned there were present Mr. Dejanin, French Consul; and Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, and Captain Lewis, *auo-de-camp* to H. E. the Governor, and Lieut. Somerville, *auo-de-camp* to H. E. General Cameron. General Cameron having taken the oath of allegiance, the Council was adjourned sine die.

The road leading from Garden Road to Government Offices was lined by a party of police under Inspector Lindsay.

'STRUCK OIL' AT THE CITY HALL.

That stirring comedy-drama 'Struck Oil,' a creation and favourite of America, was produced at the Theatre Royal last night, before a fairly large audience. The expectations which had been raised in the mind of the public, by the accomplished and careful acting of the leading members

of the Company in their operative performances, and the reputation of the play itself, were scarcely realised by last night's performance, for there was frequently a very evident want of sympathy between the actors and the audience. This was in part due no doubt to the audience themselves. Many of them were unfamiliar with some of the types of persons impersonated, and were therefore not so well able to appreciate the sayings and doings of the characters as if they had been intimately acquainted with something like the originals. At the same time the performance was by no means a failure. All the characters in the play were ably accounted for, the interest of the audience in the joys and sorrows of the old Dutchman and his family was sustained throughout, and much of approval were repeatedly bestowed upon the performers.

To understand our remarks on the actors it may be necessary to state briefly what the plot is. The plot hangs on the great oil discovery in America, when huge fortunes were made with great rapidity. The story opens in the house of a Dutch shoemaker, whose heart has just been made glad by the arrival of his daughter Lizzie, from Germany, where he had left her in charge of an uncle when he emigrated. He is now returned, is rather lazy, and he and his wife are lamenting their poverty, when Deacon Skinner, a crafty, cringing hypocrite and coward who has just been drawn in the emigration, comes to John, who being an alien escapee, and offers to pay him a handsome sum if he will consent to go to the wars as his substitute. After some cute bargaining between John and the Deacon, the former consents, greatly to the grief of his wife, to go to the wars in the place of the Deacon, the conditions being that the latter pay him a sum of money and give him the deeds of the little farm on which John's house stands. John has a shrewd suspicion that the Deacon is not to be trusted, and he secretly buries the title-deed under a brick in the hearth, and before parting with his wife, gets her to promise that so long as a brick of the hearth remains she will not part with the house. Just before he starts, Deacon Skinner, who wishes he may be shot, having been asked by a prospector to be allowed to tap the ground on which the farm stands, endeavours by a pretext to get the title-deed back. John is too wide awake, however, to be caught, and the Deacon is foiled. John goes to the war, and while he is away oil is struck on the farm, the Deacon tries to ingratiate himself with Mrs. Skelton and her daughter, and ultimately, at the termination of five years, from John's departure, succeeds in getting her to consent to sell the farm. As these negotiations are proceeding, John finds his way back to his native place, ruined in constitution and suffering in mind. He is picked up by a young doctor, who has married the old man's daughter in the meantime, and who performs an operation on him which partially restores his senses. He then wanders out, and is met by an acquaintance who takes him to his old home; there he hears of the Deacon's doings, and by hints thrown out by his wife and daughter, he remembers the hidden title-deed, defeats the scheme of the wily Deacon, and at once becomes a wealthy and happy man. The incidents of the play are numerous and varied in their nature, and at times intensely pathetic, and at other times extremely humorous, and give ample scope for the display of histrionic versatility.

Of Mr. Tyrrell's impersonation of the *Old Dutchman* we cannot speak too highly. His interpretation of the character seemed eminently true; every phase being represented with great natural force, indicating the most careful study. His make-up was faultless, except in the latter part, where we think it was rather overdone; his use of the broken English was perfect, and his humour delightfully quaint, and his pathos touching. Altogether Mr. Tyrrell's performance was meritorious in the extreme, and showed the true artist. Miss Davenport ably supported Mr. Tyrrell as Lizzie Skelton, the *Old Dutchman's* daughter. There were faults in her impersonation, but these were not prominent enough to destroy the general effect of her acting. If anything, Miss Davenport rather overdid the part. Like Mr. Tyrrell, she has a complete mastery of the broken English, and used it to excellent purpose. In the lighter passages she was far more happy in her acting than in the pathetic, and created much merriment and amusement by her portrayal of the ways of a spoiled, heady school girl. Mr. O'Brien represented the canting, hypocritical Deacon Skinner with so much effect that he earned the hearty dislike of the audience for his unusually wicked attempt to swindle the honest *Old Dutchman* out of his rights, and his insulting, sneaking a salute toward Mrs. Skelton and Lizzie, during John's absence. Miss Seymour made an admirable Mrs. Skelton. Her quiet, dignified demeanour, and subdued emotion, formed a strong contrast to the rough and bluff manner of her husband, and the noisy, emotional Lizzie. Mr. Farley acted his comparatively small part, that of Sergeant, afterwards Judge, Flynn, with admirable effect, and the scenes where he endeavours to drill the seaport and indolent Dutchman into a soldier, was probably the most enjoyable of the evening. Mr. Vernon Reed had also a small part to play in Dr. Brown; he did it well. Mr. Scott and Mr. Beaumont had also small parts. The various songs in the drama were fairly well rendered, and were

accompanied by Miss Hubert, on the piano, and a small orchestra of the 'Duffs,' under Bandmaster Kelly.

To-morrow night, Miss Davenport will receive a complimentary benefit, when will be produced 'La Maquette.' This lady's abilities as a singer and an actress are now so fully known and recognised that it is not necessary for us to advocate her cause. We are sure she will have the bumper house and warm reception which she so richly deserves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TAXING AND POLICING.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Sir,—Our Grand-paternal Governor has lately shown his fondness for us by making what may be called our municipal taxes one per cent. per annum. Well, I as one of many true and loyal grandchildren, probably would not grumble at the rise—in spite of the fact that the increase has been made—*if we got anything for it.* But we don't! We got no more water, no more lighting, and it seems to me almost less protection from the Police than before. However, when I started this epistle I did not do so with a view to the Government, but to the *taxing* of the back. My object is to point out that for the detached houses on Robinson Road, there appears to be almost no police supervision either day or night. Too much, a Sikh or two may sometimes be met—generally in couples, and one goes home from a dinner party—in the early dawn you may find half a dozen of them holding condave somewhere by the junction of Castle and Robinson Roads preparatory to returning to barracks. But what they do during their clerk watch I know not. With ten days more, more than one house has been visited by thieves and squatters and have been carried off. The inmates of the houses have fortunately been awakened by their dogs barking, and the showing of a light has warned off the thieves, but not one of the police! Why? I ask for an answer. That these attempts at burglary have been frequently reported at the police headquarters I know, but 'cut here.' There is something wrong somewhere, and that something ought to be put right. I enclose my card.

Yours truly,

ROBINSON ROAD.

INFANTICIDE.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Hongkong, June 24.

Sir,—Immediately after my perusing the letter of your correspondent Police Reporter, which, to my mind, gives a correct version of the opinion of the public now prevailing as to the lax administration of justice by the Police Court, I was reminded of the case in the Police Court yesterday headed 'alleged extensive share fraud,' and the astounding part of this case which struck me most was the extreme smallness of the amount the presiding magistrate asked such of the accused for their own recognisance with two sureties. Why, Mr. Editor, leaving aside the question at issue, the total sum involved is something like sixty thousand dollars! and the absurdity of this small amount as a guarantee for their presence, seems to me extraordinarily ridiculous. I am sure the magistrate himself knows something more about the matter than what is on the surface, I think he has acted very unwisely, and has done what is tantamount to giving a premium to defendants for making themselves scarce. Such at least is the opinion of

AN OLD RESIDENT.

PETROLEUM REFUSE AS FUEL.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Hongkong, June 24.

Sir,—Your correspondent 'Lia Sub Judice,' in his letter published in your last evening's paper, would seem to throw a mystery over the results of using oil as fuel as he himself has seen it done in a torpedo boat in 1880, and in a torpedo boat in 1882. He then writes as follows: 'The Russian, an English-built steamer and the fastest in the Caspian.' 'Her boilers are heated by Petroleum refuse instead of coal, a system which effects an enormous saving of expense and labour, the heating apparatus being so thoroughly under control as a gas jet and requiring but one man to manipulate it. It consists of two tubes, each about an inch in diameter, terminating at the same point in a small oblong brass box. Through a hole in the top of the box the refuse (the *astak*) drops slowly, being blown into spray by a jet of steam from the boiler conveyed through the second tube. This spray, when ignited, forms a great sheet of flame, which is projected into the hollow of the boiler, and the immense advantages of requiring no stoking, as no ashes are produced, and by turning down the flame to the desired degree, the steam can always be kept up to the pressure required for immediate starting without the tedious and more or less wasteful process of 'baking' the fire. For years past this has been the only fuel used on board the warships and mercantile steamers of the Caspian. At Baku its price is only nominal, vast quantities being poured into the sea for want of stowing space or demand. A reservoir containing some hundred pounds weight of the refuse (*astak*), is furnished with a small tube, bearing another at its extremity a few inches long, and at right angles with the conduit. From this latter it trickles slowly. Close by is the equivalent of another boiler, which is the boiler. A pipe containing tow or cotton, saturated with *astak* is first introduced to heat the water, and once the slightest steam pressure is produced, a jet of vapour is thrown upon the dripping bituminous fluid, which is thus converted into spray. A light is applied, and then a roaring deluge of fire inundates the central opening of the boiler. It is a kind of self-acting blow-pipe. This volume of fire can be controlled by one man, by means of the two stop-cocks, as easily as the flame in an ordinary gas jet. This I have repeatedly witnessed on board the Caspian steamers. As regards the expense, I give the following data on the authority of a merchant Captain who had used naphtha fuel for years. His steamer is 450 tons

and of 120 horse power. He burns 30 pounds per hour (a pound is 33 English pounds) of *astak* to obtain a speed of 13 knots per hour, and the good costs, on an average, from 6d. to 6d. This is a 20 hours' voyage at full speed for such a vessel costs about £12. Stowing the fuel is as safe and occupies much less space than the amount of coal necessary to produce a similar effect, not to speak of the enormous difference in price and the saving of manual labour. Two engineers and two stokers suffice for a steamer of 1000 tons power. The supply would appear to be practically unlimited.

These extracts from Mr. O'Donovan's book may be of use to those out here who take an interest in the subject, and they serve to supplement your correspondent's letter.

Yours faithfully,

READER.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Honour J. J. Aikroyd, Puisne Judge.)

Wednesday, June 23.

ANOTHER CASE BROKEN DOWN.

The *Ashi* and *Pang Atuk* were charged with feloniously and practically attacking the *Kwai-Ki* junk, assaulting the members of her crew and stealing and carrying away therefrom 213 balls of opium, on the 20th May last. A second count charged the prisoners with taking and receiving three balls of opium, well-known to have been pirated, stolen from the said junk, on the 21st May 1885.

The Attorney General, (Mr. E. L. O'Malley) instructed by the Acting Crown Solicitor, (Mr. A. P. Stokes) prosecuted.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty on both counts, and a jury consisting of the following gentlemen was empanelled:—Messrs D. N. Sakalavala, A. E. dos Remedios, Jules Keiser, Andrew Weibers, Donald MacFarlane, E. A. dos Remedios, and J. M. R. Troch.

The Attorney General having opened his case called:

Wong Kwai, who said he was the master of the *Kwai-Ki* junk and left Hongkong in his junk on the evening of the 20th May. His crew consisted of 7 men, besides himself, and the cargo consisted of 213 balls of opium. They left Hongkong at 8 and passed Shaikwan at 11 o'clock. When off the new battery they saw a boat anchored about a chuang distant. Five or six shots were fired from the boat at the junk, and the crew came alongside and boarded the junk. Witness and the members of the crew jumped into the water and swam ashore, as they were afraid of the pirates. After landing three of them went to Shaikwan to make report to the police and three stayed on the shore to watch the pirates. He recognised the second prisoner as one of the men who boarded his junk on the 20th May. He had never seen him before that occasion. He may have said when he was examined at the Police Court, that he was a prisoner, but he was not a prisoner. He could not say whether the first prisoner was among the pirates. He did not know what they did with the opium and could not say how long the pirate boat stopped at the place. When he went ashore he stopped and watched the pirates; the rest of the crew were with him. After the pirates had gone three of his men got back into the junk and he went to make a report at the station.

Several of the statements made by witness in his examination at the Police Court were read out and differed materially from the evidence now given by him, and after his examination was finished the Attorney General applied to the Court to have the witness detained, under Ord. 7 of 1887, sec. 6 and 7, and an order was made by His Lordship to that effect.

Witness Ayres, one of the members of the crew of the pirated junk who was examined at the Police Court, was then called, and it was found that he had left the Colony.

Inspector Swanton was called and deposed that the case was first heard at the Magistrate's on the 2nd May, and was committed for trial on the 4th June.

The witness Wong Apun was in the Colony until the 18th inst., when he left upon receiving a letter from his mother. Witness informed the Crown Solicitor yesterday that the man Wong Apun had left the Colony.

His Lordship asked the Attorney General what he proposed doing under the circumstances, and whether he wished to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

The Attorney General considered that it was useless, under the circumstances, to proceed with the case, and His Lordship, addressing the jury, said that the case against the prisoners appeared to be a very weak one, and it appeared probable that there had been no real piracy at all. One of the principal witnesses had disappeared. The master of the junk could not identify the prisoners, and altogether it looked very much like a trumped-up case. The cargo of the junk was a valuable one, some £32 0, and this had been left in charge of the first witness, who, it seemed probable, had been deceived by the opium and then made this charge to cover himself. He did not say that this was the case, but it looked probable. Under the circumstances he would ask the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

After some few minutes consultation, the jury returned the verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

His Lordship asked the Attorney General what he proposed doing with regard to the first witness, who was detained, and the Attorney General decided to let him go, saying there might be some mistake about his evidence.

The Sessions were then adjourned till Tuesday next at 10 a.m.

Police Intelligence.

(Before His Honour E. Wodehouse.)

Wednesday, June 24th.

THE HOMICIDE AT WONG KEE CHOW.

Cheung Ahn, gardener, was charged, on remand, with having, with others not in custody, wilfully and maliciously killed one Siu Ahk, at Wong Nai Chung, on the 9th instant.

The only fresh evidence taken was given by Dr. Marques, who stated that deceased had died from hemorrhage occasioned by rupture of the liver, which might have been caused by a blow delivered in the region of the stomach.

The case was then remanded until to-morrow.

OBSTRUCTIONIST—HEAVY FINES.

A number of shopkeepers were fined in sums varying from \$2 to \$10 for causing obstructions in Wing Lok Street, Bazaar Street and other quarters of the town. The ordinary fine is from 25 cents to \$1.

THE TOWN IN CHINA'S BAZAAR AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Two coolies who were arrested yesterday as having been concerned in a row in Gilman's Bazaar were each fined 25 cents. Four other men, who, with about 100 others, had engaged in a melee in Queen's Road, near the Stag Hotel, were each fined \$5, and ordered the alternative

of 21 days' imprisonment. P. O. Alexander Moir, who was among the first to disturb the rioters, said no one had been seriously hurt, and that there was no fear of the disturbance being renewed.

A THE-FA LOTTERY ESTABLISHMENT.

This morning, about a quarter past nine, Inspector Quincey visited house No. 23 Gap Street, and on the second floor he found a number of men busily employed manufacturing The-FA lottery tickets. He arrested the proprietor, Cheong Kiu, and charged him with keeping an establishment for the sale of lottery tickets. The charge was proved, and defendant was fined \$50, or six weeks' imprisonment.

ROBBERY OF A WATCH.

Wong A I, unemployed, was convicted of robbing a bricklayer, named Tang Tin Yam, at Hung Hom, on the 15th instant, of a silver watch. Prisoner had two previous convictions of larceny, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

UNEMPLOYED STEAMERS.

A correspondent signing 'Javan,' writes from Batavia to the *L. & C. Express* as follows:—

Sir,—Where to find a profitable employment for the idle steamers now lying up at home is a question often considered by their owners. Here is a spot, perhaps, remote, but none the less attractive, extending from Penang to the Straits Settlements, to East Sumatra, and including Manila, Sumatra, and Java, and the whole Eastern Archipelago. At present the carrying trade is in the hands of the Netherlands-India Steamboat Company, and the profits made can be ascertained by reference to their dividends during the last year. The company has a contract with the Dutch Government, by which they carry Government goods and passengers at fixed rates, and this contract has another six or seven years to run; but the contract is not of such a nature as to exclude competition. The reason the monopoly has been allowed to exist so many years is a combination of interests. The British-India Company, who would otherwise be a powerful competitor, has practically the same shareholders, and so the happy arrangement exists that each keeps out of the other's rivalry. The home lines of steamers are prevented from competing by a constant threat that the new-polling company here will extend their routes to Europe if they are interfered with, while in addition the home lines are too big to conveniently do a coasting trade. The general impression here is that these Netherlands India Company's boats might be better managed, the engine-room personnel is short-handed, and strict orders are given that night-lane or hour must not be exceeded. It is true that this limitation is not of much service, as the steamers are generally in such a condition that they do not exceed six or seven knots. When, for instance, the passenger fare to Samarang from Batavia, a 2000 mile voyage, is \$2 and freight \$2 per ton, you can imagine how long for some competition to relieve us, and how readily a competitor will be welcomed.

THE USE OF STIMULANTS AMONG FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

The following extract from Dr. W. V. Myers's report on the health of Takow for 1884 is of general interest to residents in China, and may be read with profit by some:—

Some years ago a medical man of considerable experience in China, referring to the numerous instances of fatal aneurism which happened to be treated by him, and at that time, expressed a very strong opinion that they might in most cases, out here at least, be traced either to intemperance in the use of alcohol or to syphilis.

I assume it is an accepted truism that long use of the alcoholic stimulants, either as a sign of good fellowship or as an inaugurating of acquaintance and business, was carried to an extent far overstepping the widest limits even an indulgent physiologist would admit safe; and yet, as showing the small extent to which social standards of moderation may be trusted, and comparatively few (if any) of these standards special notice ever last command either of their intelligent capacity for work or of the right to be considered most respectable members of society. Nevertheless pathological changes were being surely wrought, and often resulted in the disorders which at one time followed each other with such conspicuous frequency. Times have changed considerably; life has become more settled, and its domestic ties more palpable, if not more pressing; while the temptations to alcoholic indulgence have in a measure disappeared.

Take as the type of a moderate consumer the individual who never drinks anything before 11 a.m. (Dr. King Chambers suggests this as the interrogatory test of ascertained 'moderation'). Assume that at that hour he takes the digestive cocktail, 1.1 of gin (= say .60 oz. absolute alcohol); suppose he does not imbibe until 11.15, when he allows himself, say 1 pint of beer (= .90 oz. alcohol), with two glasses of sherry (= .77 oz. alcohol). He then goes on until 4 or 5 p.m., when he will take, say, one glass of whiskey and water (= .60 oz. alcohol), or it may be three glasses of sherry (= 1.17 oz. alcohol); he then goes on to dinner, when he takes, say, another pint of beer (= .90 oz. alcohol), or say, two glasses of claret and water (= 1.20 oz. alcohol), with two glasses of sherry (= .77 oz. alcohol). Before retiring at night he takes a glass of whiskey and water (= .60 oz. alcohol). Thus during the day an 'extra-moderate drinker' may easily consume between 4 and 6 ounces of pure alcohol, or double the quantity most authorities fix as the extreme limit of safety. (The strength of the various beverages are taken from Brande.)

To a perfectly healthy man, though possibly not always necessary, it not would seem that alcoholic liquor to the extent of the equivalent of 2 oz. of absolute spirit in the day do any more harm than the pepper, vinegar or pickles which one often takes to promote digestion.

One cannot scientifically class alcohol as a food necessary to the normal man; but as a luxury, enjoyed within physiological limits, it may be taken by the majority of healthy persons, not only with impunity but according to temperament, with a certain amount of mental content. Daily experience proves how injurious alcohol is as a medicine, whether applied to all reserves of force, temporarily retarded tissue change, or produce other beneficial chemical and physiological results.

When observing men under the stress of violent exertion, one sees that within wide

limits, while the stimulus of exercise lasts, the necessary adjustment between the demand and supply of nervous energy is kept up with that exactitude only possible to natural processes, which no artificial effort can adequately afford. Therefore, if alcohol be taken at this particular period, the naturally adjusted balance is disturbed, and although at the time the exertion may be less felt, the reaction after the stage of activity being proportional to the amount of nervous force previously active, all that portion called up by the artificial stimulus contributes to the subsequent depression. On the other hand, the inevitable reaction may advantageously be toned down by the absorption of small quantities of alcohol, taken after the cessation of labour. We may take the condition in which a man is 'too tired to sleep or eat.' Here the operation of nature's ordinary restorer is kept off by the consequences of what I may call the residual momentum of previous energy. As the runner in a race is best to gradually slacken his pace after passing the winning post, so may alcohol act as the gentle equalising medium between vigorous action and perfect rest. Of course in many cases other stimulants, such as tea or coffee, do as well, and often better; but this is a more unkindly degree of mental view, as to the limits within which the consumption of alcohol should be confined are enforced by the pathological appearances too often exhibited on the post-mortem table.

THE SULTANATE OF BRUNEL.

An esteemed contributor sends the *Strait Times* the following notes on this subject:—

His Highness Sultan Abdul Munim expired at 9 a.m. on the 23rd May, and was buried the same day at 3 p.m. Native reports make him out to have attained the age of 114 years.

Though not in the direct line of succession, he was raised to the throne in 1855, in preference to the son of the previous Sultan, who now succeeds, the two occupants of the throne having died childless.

The present Sultan is the son of the late Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, and is said to be about 60 years of age. He has 24 children.

The ceremony of the installation of the new Sultan took place on the 21st inst. At noon on that day, the Acting British Consul General's steam yacht was decked with flags, a feu de joie was fired, and the yellow flag having been hoisted, a salute of 21 guns was fired. At 1 o'clock the Sultan visited the grave of his predecessor, and on his return granted an audience to the Acting Consul General, when a salute of 17 guns was fired, and a speech was made to His Highness which appeared to gratify not only him, but the other Chiefs present.

